Indiana U. S-4. 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

113 Communist Takeover and Occupation of Estonia. Special Report No. 3 of the Select Committee on Communist Aggression. House of Representatives, Eighty-third Congress. Washington: Govt. Printing Office, 1955.

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1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

all "bourgeois nationalists," kulaks and other so-called "enemies of the people."

SOURCES

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Raud, A. Estonia. New York: Nordic Press, 1953.

Sovetskaia Etnografiia, 1953, p. 189. [Soviet Ethnography]

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

145 Estonian women are mature generally at 14.58 years. Growth continues among them until an average age of 20 years, whilte growth among men lasts for some years longer.

144 Anthropometrically,[1] there appears to be a large Nordic content among Estonians, more so than among the Liv, since in the past there has been a considerable mixture between Estonians and Swedes, and between Estonians and the early North Germans.

SOURCES

113 Coon, Carleton. The Races of Europe. New York, 1939.

Eesti, Teatmeteos. [Estonia, A Reference Book.] Geislingen, 1949.

[1] [see cat. 116, pp. 89-95 -- Analyst]

1;Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

192

sotsialistlik võistlus	Socialist competition
sovhoos	sovkhoz, state farm; from Russ. abbrev.
stahhanovlane	stakhanovist; a worker who tries to surpass the plan
Suur kodumaa	the Great Home Country (U.S.S.R.)
Suur Oktoobri Revolutsioon	The Great October Revolution
täitevkomitee	executive committee
traktorijaam	tractor station
ülestõus	uprising
ülemnõukogu	the Supreme Soviet
välk-miiting	lightning meeting

SOURCES

113 Eesti, Teatmeteos. [Estonia, a Reference Book.] Geislingen, 1949. Vol. IV, pp. 9-27.

Saareste, Albert. Die Estnische Sprache. [The Estonian Language.] Tartu: Akadeemiline

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

113 Kooperatiiv, 1932.

Saareste, Andrus. Kaunis emakeel. [Beautiful Mother Tongue.] Lund, 1952.

Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

SOURCES

113 Eesti, Teatmeteos. [Estonia, a Reference Book], Vol. IV. Geislingen, 1949.

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

593 858 own children who in their childishness may betray them, or who may become real Communists.

592 Little time is left for the old type of family life. The school-age children are busy with extra-curricular activities and the parents have compulsory duties after their day's work; indoctrination meetings, some "voluntary" duties, etc.

Nevertheless, the family is still the basic social unit in the Soviet state although it bears traits of disorganization. Deportations have made many broken homes and with the collectivization of agriculture the patriarchal Estonian farm family has become a thing of the past.

SOURCES

• 113 Rajamaa, Herman. The Moulding of the Soviet Citizens. London, 1948.

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

557 members of student organizations, selts or korporatsioon, (see Subparagraph 1f)[1] who had gone on to high positions in public or private life, to their fellow society members. For example, the korporatsioon "Vironia" dominated the Estonian Bank and held many leading positions in the Ministry of Commerce. Fortunately, this type of nepotism was not found everywhere.

SOURCE

● 113 Raud, Villibald

1953. Estonia, a Reference Book. New York.

[1] [See cat. 116, pp. 126-9- -151- Analyst]

1;Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

538 Neo-Romanticism again: Betti Alver, Heiti Talvik, Bernard Kangro, Kersti Merilaas and A. Sang. Of the prose writers the most promising was K. Ristikivi.

Before the Second Soviet Occupation many prominent writers left Estonia as refugees on the ground that there is no freedom for creative work in the Soviet Union. The majority of them are in Sweden: G. Suits, M. Under, A. Adson, A. Gailit, A. Mälk, A. Kivikas, K. Ristikivi, B. Kangro, V. Õun, and others. Some writers are now residing in England. H. Visnapuu came to America, but died in New York in 1952. These Estonians have continued, then, writing abroad, and some of their work has been translated into other languages. An outstanding selection of Estonian poetry has been translated by W. K. Matthews, entitled Anthology of Modern Estonian -192- Poetry

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

000 special interest.

532 The Communist occupation has robbed Estonian artists of freedom of artistic expression. Artists have contributed their skills and talent to decorations for Communist parades and celebrations and they have had to participate in contests on Communistic topics.

SOURCES

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Ristikivi, Karl. Eesti kirjanduse lugu. [The Story of Estonian Literature.] Vadstena: Kirjastus Torvik, 1954. Pp. 135.

Suits, Gustav. Eesti kirjanduslugu, I köide. Algusest kuni ärkamisaja lõpuni. [History of Estonian Literature. From the beginnings to the end of the Time of Awakening. Vol. I.] Lund: Eesti Kirjanike Kooperatiiv, 1953. Pp. 255. illus.

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

874 According to Soviet sources, the University
565 had 2, 700 students in 1949, over half of them women, and all of whom are selected on the basis of their social origin, the "bourgeois nationalists" being deprived of a higher education.

814 The Academy of Arts and Sciences of the Estonian SSR was established in 1946 and is now the leader of all scientific research in the Estonian SSR. In 1949 there were 12 research institutes within the Academy. All other academic research societies have been liquidated and their properties turned over to the Academy.

SOURCES

113 Blumfeldt, Evald. The University of Tartu. An Historical Survey. Apophoreta Tartuensia. Stockholm, 1949.

Eesti, Teatmeteos. [Estonia, a Reference Book.]

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

113

Vol. II. Geislingen, 1949.

Kareda, Endel. Estonia in the Soviet Grip. London: Boreas Publishing Co., 1949.

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1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

795 659 have to pay ten times more than a worker does for electricity, and for this reason the services [626] are often conducted in the dark. Furthermore, in order to deter churchgoers, the Communists reportedly arranged to have compulsory work on Sundays and have tried to keep records of the worshippers. Young people under 18 years of age are not allowed any religious education.

SOURCES

● 113 Eesti, Teatmeteos. [Estonia, a Reference Book.] Vol. II, IV. Geislingen, 1949.

House of Representatives. Eighty-third Congress, 2nd session. Communist Takeover and Occupation of Estonia. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1955.

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1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

● 113 London: Boreas Publishing Co., 1949.

Kopp, Johann. From Established Church to the Free People's Church. Apophoreta Tartuensia. Stockholm, 1949.

1 Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

465 Skilled worker.....500-800

Stakhanovites.....1,000-3,000

University professor..... 5,000

Cabinet Minister.....10,000-15,000

SOURCES

● 113 Eesti, Teatmeteos [Estonia, a Reference Book] 1949. Vol. III. Geislingen.

Karlas, Aleksander

1946. What did Estonian Social Policy Achieve in Twenty-Odd Years? The Baltic Review, Vol. I, No. 2-3, pp. 94-99.

Poom, Eduard

1949. The Productivity of Collective and Private Enterprise in Agriculture. Stockholm. Pp. 255-73.

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

● 113 Raud, Villibald

1953. Estonia, a Reference Book.

New York.

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

466 In the majority of cases, whole families are deported but their destination is not the same. Families thus are separated and lost to each other often for a lifetime.

000 During the German Occupation, 1941-44, the Nazi officials kept concentration camps in Estonia and several years after World War II the Communists had their concentration camps for German prisoners of war, who now, however, have been released.

SOURCE

113 Oras, Ants

1947. Deportations in Estonia. The Baltic Review, Vol. II, No. 1, pp. 18-25.

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

467 for the type of trade unions which exist in capitalist countries. The result is that nobody protects labor in the Soviet Union. The International Trade Unions League, which held its last meeting in Warsaw in December, 1954, has become the Communist fifth column. The U. S. S. R. and her satellites have refused to permit anyone to study the situation of the workers in these countries. Nevertheless, the Council of Enslaved Peoples of Europe, which held its meeting in June, 1955, in New York, decided to begin a study of this question.

SOURCES

113 Raud, Villibald

1953. Estonia, a Reference Book. New York.

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

●113 Vaba eesti Sõna [Free Estonian Word.]

1955. June 23, p. 4. New York.

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

759 Second Soviet Occupation. Data, however, are lacking for the present time.

743 Medical supplies were sufficiently available also in free Estonia. We have no information for the present-day situation.

SOURCES

113 Eesti, Teatmeteos [Estonia, A Reference Book] 1949. Vol. II. Geislingen.

Raud, Villibald

1953. Estonia, a Reference Book. New York.

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

SOURCES

● 113 Eesti, Teatmeteos. [Estonia, a Reference Book.] Vol. III. Geislingen, 1949.

Kaelas, Aleksander. What did Estonian Social Policy Achieve in Twenty-Odd Years? The Baltic Review, Vol. I, No. 2-3, pp. 94-99. 1946.

_____. The Worker in the Soviet Paradise. London, 1947.

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

existing between the Constitution and actual practice in the Estonian SSR.

SOURCES

Constitution of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic of August 25, 1940, as amended to November 1947.

1947. Translated from the Russian text published in Tallinn by Egiz, Politicheskaya Literature.

Raud, Villibald

1953. Estonia, a Reference Book. New York.

Uustalu, Evald

1952. History of Estonian People. London.

Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

642. The local organs of state power are only puppets in the hands of the central all-Union administration which makes all regulations.

SOURCES

● 113 Constitution of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic of August 25, 1940, as amended to November 1947.

1947. Translated from the Russian text published in Tallinn by Egiz, Politicheskaya Literatura.

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SOURCES

• 113 Eesti, Teatmeteos [Estonia, a Reference Book] 1949. Vol. II. Geislingen.

Järjekordsed "Balti valimised" [Consecutive "Baltic Elections"] 1955. Teataja. [The Announcer.] May 22, 1955. P. 1. Stockholm.

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1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

exchange diplomatic and consular representatives with them," there is in actuality no such right in the Soviet Union. There is also no evidence in the Western world that the Estonian SSR has any direct diplomatic relations with Western states.

SOURCES

Constitution of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic of August 25, 1940, as amended to November 1947.

1947. Translated from the Russian text published in Tallinn by Egiz, Politicheskaya Literatura.

Ojamaa, M., A. Ojamaa, and T. Varmas

1946. Eesti ajalugu. [History of Estonia.] Stockholm.

Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

the rebels with food and other necessities were deported. Nevertheless, it is rumored that every time a new mass deportation occurs in Estonia the number of "Forest Brothers" increases. One Estonian refugee, Manivald Rästas, who escaped to England in the spring of 1955, has reported that young men are now escaping to the woods again to evade the Soviet order according to which young men are "voluntarily" sent to remote Russia for agricultural work.

SOURCE

113 Vaba Eesti Sõna [Free Estonian Word]
1955. May 12, p. 6. New York.

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

241
474 occurred in the Estonian SSR the following percentage decrease by 1950 as compared to 1939: arable land, 12 per cent; horses, 3 per cent; cattle, 21 per cent; pigs, 10 per cent; sheep and goats, 48 per cent; butter production, 49 per cent; meat production, 66 per cent.

The average size of the kolkhozes in Estonia is 2,000 hectares. Exact data about kolkhoz
[475] equipment are lacking, but according to Vaba Eesti Sõna 5 May 1955, there are now 69 machine and tractor stations in the Estonian SSR, with 200-300 personnel in each. Reports, according to the same source, are that the tractors frequently break down and work goes unfinished.

SOURCES

113 Eesti, Teatmeteos [Estonia, a Reference Book] 1949. Vol. III. Geislingen.

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

113 Estonian National Council

1952. Rehabilitation Plan of Estonia's Economy After Liberation. Stockholm.

Kolhooside võimsad abistajad ["Powerful Helpers" of Kolkhozes] 1955. Vaba Eesti Sõna [Free Estonian Word], No. 18, May 5, p. 6. New York.

Poom, Eduard

1949. The Productivity of Collective and Private Enterprise in Agriculture. Apophoreta Tartuensia. Stockholm.

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1953. Estonia, a Reference Book. New York.

Swettenham, John A.

1954. The Tragedy of the Baltic States. New York.

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

113 Uustalu, Evald

1952. The History of Estonian People.

London.

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

439 before quality.

In summary, the Soviet Union is extensively exploiting Estonia's natural resources and heavy industry, but is giving in return a poor supply of consumer goods and poor service.

SOURCES

● 113 Eesti, Teatmeteos [Estonia, a Reference Book] 1949. Vol. III. Geislingen.

Estonian National Council

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Raud, Villibald

1953. Estonia, a Reference Book. New York.

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

651 rubles. One can easily see how little there is left, when food and taxes have been paid.

The tax receipts are divided between the local Estonian and the central adminstration, according to the needs of the Soviet Union.

SOURCES

113 Eesti, Teatmeteos [Estonia, a Reference Book] 1949. Vol. III. Geislingen.

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1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

000 market 2-3 kilograms of butter or pork.

655 All banks were nationalized by the Commu-
471
453 nists and the Estonian Bank was replaced by the Soviet State Bank. But the average citizen of the Estonian SSR is not too interested in banks because he has nothing to save.

SOURCES

113 House of Representatives, 83rd Congress, Second Session 1954. Report of the Select Committee to Investigate Communist Aggression and the Forced Incorporation of the Baltic States into the U. S. S. R. Washington.

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1947. Technique of Economic Sovietization, a Baltic Experience. London.

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2: Indiana U. S-4,5 1955 RG4 Estonia RG4
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SOURCES

● 113 Tsvetkov, Dim.

1925. Vadjalased. [The Votes.] Eesti Keel, Vol. 4, pp. 39-44. Tartu: Akadeemiline Emakeele Selts.

SOURCES

● 113 Bol'shaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia, Second Edition

1951. Vodskaia piatina. [The Votic Fifth] Vol. 8, p. 393.

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1926. Suomensukuisten kansojen esihistoria. [Prehistory of the Finno-Ugric Peoples.] In A. Kannisto, E. N. Setälä, U. T. Sirelius, Yrjö Wichmann, ed., Suomen Suku [The Finno-Ugric Family], Vol. 1, pp. 120-186. Helsinki: Otava.

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●113 Zsirai, Miklós

1937. A vótok. [The Votes.] Finnugor rokonságunk [Our Finno-Ugric Relatives], pp. 433-436. Budapest: Magyar Tudományos Akadémia.

2: Indiana U. S-4,5 1955 RG4 Estonia RG4
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SOURCES

● //3 Ahtia, E. V., Itkonen, T. I., et al.

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1951. Vodskii iazyk. [The Votic Language.] Vol. 8, p. 393.

Kettunen, Lauri

1930. Vatjan kielen äännehistoria. [Phonology of the Votic Language.], 2nd ed. Helsinki: Suomalaisen Kirjallisuuden Seura. Pp. 4-5.

Mustonen, Juuso

1931. Inkerin suomalaiset seurakunnat. [The Finnish Townships of Inkeri.] Helsinki: Suomalaisen Kirjallisuuden Seura. Pp. 59, 62, 64.

Rank, Gustav

1947-48. Vatjalainen koti. [The Votic House.] Kalevalaseuran vuosikirja, Vol. 27-28, p. 129.

113 Tsvetkov, Dim.

1925. Vadjalased. [The Votes.] Eesti Keel, Vol. IV, pp. 39-44.

Wichmann, Yrjö

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● 113 Bol'shaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia, Second Edition

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SOURCES

● 113

O [jansuu], H [eikki]

1906. Henrik Gabriel Porthanin vatjalaisharrastukset. [H. G. Porthan's Interests in the Votes.] Virittäjä, pp. 3-4.

Rãnk, Gustav

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SOURCES

● 113 Alava, V.

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● 113 Ränk, Gustav

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Ränk, Gustav

1947-48. Vatjalainen koti. [The Votic House.] Kalevalaseuran Vuosikirja, Vol. 27-28, pp. 139-157. Porvoo and Helsinki: Werner Söderström.

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● 113 Alava, V.

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●113 Tsvetkov, Dim.

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SOURCES

● //3 Alava, Vihtori

1901. "Iliää kahči." ["Elijah's Birch."] Virittäjä, pp. 81-83.

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Wichmann, Yrjö

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2: Indiana U. S-4,5 1955 RG4 Estonia RG4
Votes

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1929. Vatjalaiset ja inkeroiset. [The Votes and Ingrians.] Suomensukuiset kansat [The Finno-Ugric Peoples], p. 96. Porvoo: Werner Söderström.

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1928. Vatjalaiset. [The Votes.] In A. Kannisto, E. N. Setälä, U. T. Sirelius, and Yrjö Wichmann, ed., Suomen suku [The Finno-Ugric Family], Vol. 2, p. 114. Helsinki: Otava.

177 ticket and they did so with no questions asked. Only one well-to-do farmer asked to have all the ballots read, and then he cast his vote for the Bolshevists.

SOURCES

• 113

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1890. Vepsäläiset Isaijevan voolostissa. /The Vepsians in Isaijeva Volost./ Journal de la Société Finno-Ougrienne, Vol. 8, p. 69. Helsinki, 1890.

Kettunen, Lauri
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175 It was probably the wars, epidemics and the Russian oppression that caused the Vepsians to leave the White Lake region and move further westward. When the White Lake principality was incorporated into the Grand Duchy of Moscow in 1485, there were hardly any Vepsians left there.

648 175 The further history of the Vepsians cannot be separated from that of Russia. They have been up to the present day under continuous Russian rule and have gone through all the hard times of the czarist rule and the upheavals and miseries of Bolshevism. The only exception are the North or Onega Vepsians who, during the second World War, were for a short time (1941-1944) occupied by the Finns. When the Finns retreated, many Vepsians fled with them to Finland.

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Vepses

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177 considered now Russian, but the old people still remember that 'formerly they were Chukhars.' In Syagozero, Oshta rayon, their answer to the question of their nationality is 'Russian,' although they all know Vepsian and use it generally more than Russian." This last statement is especially significant. The fact that the Vepsians are beginning to identify themselves with Russians may in the not too distant future lead to their complete fusion with the Russians.

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3: Indiana U. S-4, 5 1955 RG4 Estonia RG4
Vepses

141 The Russians have a more markedly round face.

The nose of the Vepsians is somewhat shorter than that of the Russians. The nasal index of the men is 71.30, of women 68.76. The height of the nasal bridge is average. There are more concave noses among the Vepsians than among the Russians. The tip of the nose of the Vepsians is also more often tilted.

The ear index of men is 53.80, of women 53.70. The ear fold is more turned in among the Vepsians than among the Russians.

144 Debets comes to the conclusion that the Vepsians can be classified as belonging to the so-called East European type, a type which is described by the Soviet anthropologists. It is rather close to the East Baltic race, being distinguished from the latter by only a few features, such as the lesser height and the predominance of concave noses. The Vepsians are more characteristic representatives of the East European race than the Russians of the same region.

• 113 SOURCE

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3: Indiana U. S-4, 5 1955 RG4 Estonia RG4
Vepses

197 the Russian words. Especially dangerous for the Vepsian language is the great number of Russian translation-loans, i.e. special Russian expressions simply translated into Vepsian.

197 177 The tendency to replace Russian for Vepsian is clearly noticeable. In 1926, seven per cent of the Vepsians in Leningrad oblast considered themselves Vepsians only by nationality, not by language, for they had adopted Russian in place of their mother tongue. Considering that the percentage of Russified Karelians in 1926 was less than half this number (3.4 per cent), we can see that the Vepsians are especially in danger of losing their language.

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533 sons and other relatives. The Vepsian weeping songs are much simpler than the Karelian ones. They are in free meter, and they express in simple terms the innermost feelings of the singers. Weeping songs are the deepest-rooted and most original products of Vepsian folklore.

I don't have mother any more,
My mother is dead.
I don't have anyone to whom to go,
Whom I will wait for,
No one will come to greet me.

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3: Indiana U. S-4,5 1955 RG4 Estonia RG4
Vepses

871 abroad. In Leningrad oblast, there were in 1928-29 eight four-year Vepsian schools. We do not have any information for the later fate of these schools. Bol'shaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia, dealing with the education of Vepse, states only laconically: "Seven-year general school training is introduced."

•113

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3: Indiana U. S-4, 5 1955 RG4 Estonia RG4
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776 Vepsians, the so-called Ludians in eastern Olonets. It is possible that several features of these beliefs have been borrowed by the Vepsians and Ludians from the Russians.

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203 of the general criticism known to the one concerned."

204 From one village the news spreads to the others, and so the rumors completely replace the newspaper. There was hardly any newspaper read in the South Vepsian area in 1917-1918. Kettunen tells of the excitement in Arskaht village when his own newspaper was due; not only were the men of the village anxious to see the only newspaper in their village but they were eager to use it for cigarette paper.

• 113

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000 of fish in the Vepsian lakes.

224 Hunting is practised only very little and mainly in winter. The hunter carries a special stick at the end of which the footprint of an animal is carved.

463 221 Since the occupations listed so far could not provide the Vepsians with their entire livelihood, they used, before the Bolsheviks came to power, to travel around seeking work. The Isaijeva Vepsians were known as felt shoemakers and they roamed wide areas in northern Russia making their shoes. They travelled to Middle Vepse, to the White Lake area, and to the south as far as the Vologda, Jaroslav and Tver governments. Twice a year they set forth on their journeys, two men together. The first trip, taken in October, lasted for 6-8 weeks, whereas the second trip in March or April was shorter. Men of the same village usually travelled in the same areas. The North Vepsians worked as stonemasons and stonecutters in St. Petersburg, Kronstadt, Helsinki and elsewhere. The Middle Vepsians from the village Ladv and its neighborhood were glaziers, and the South Vepsians used to work during the winters hauling lumber.

• 113

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•113 and Yrjo Wichmann, ed., Suomen Suku /The Finno-Ugric Family/, Vol. 2, pp. 105-107. Helsinki: Otava.

175 of the Germans, and moved to the Latvian inland areas, to Estonia and to Russia. After the end of the war, only part of them (ca. 1500) returned.

182 From 1918 to 1940 the Livonians lived under the Latvian rule in the Republic of Latvia. In the 1920's a strong revival was noticeable among them instigated by the Estonians and Finns, but this was constantly held back by the Latvianization policies of the Latvians. In 1940-44 the Livonians lived through the hardships of the Second World War and were compelled to leave their homes again. Since 1944 the remnants of them have belonged, like the whole of Latvia, to the Soviet Union.

113

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T

4: Indiana U. S-4, 5 1955 RG4 Estonia RG4
Livonians

141 Another study dealing with the anthropological features of the Livonians was published by E. Landau in 1909. Landau photographed 30 Livonians, measured 14 and made some other anthropological observations. His study constitutes a little addition to that of Waldhauer. Among the Livonians measured by Landau there were 9 brachycephalic, 3 mesocephalic
[142] and 2 dolicocephalic. Landau says that the color of hair is generally light or dark brown, but fair and auburn hair also occur. He also met a couple of red-bearded Livonians. The form of the face is, according to Landau, generally a wide oval. The lower chin is broad, the nose medium sized, straight, and with a wide bridge. Landau considers the Livonians, on the whole, attractive and healthy.

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Livonians

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4: Indiana U. S-4, 5 1955 RG4 Estonia RG4
Livonians

197 o in East Livonian; for instance, West Livonian maa 'earth,' saatâ 'to send,' East Livonian moo, sootâ.

Latvian has had a strong influence on Livonian. This influence manifests itself especially in phonetics and in the vocabulary.
[194] In phonetics, the Latvian influence appears in the delabialization of ü and ö (both short and long), in the loss of h, in the development of the Livonian intonations, etc. Many ancient Livonian words have been substituted by loan-words from Latvian even in such important areas as cattle raising, agriculture and fishing. Kettunen in his big dictionary has indicated more than 3000 words of Latvian origin. The Latvianization of Livonian has gone so far that even Latvian verbal prefixes have been borrowed. Very numerous are the translation loans from Latvian.

• 113

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Livonians

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575 all the Livonians who were nationality con-
517 scious, and became the center of the Livonian revival. The Society had its choir, dramatic company, library, etc. With the help of the Estonian, Finnish and Hungarian brother nations, a modern "house of culture" was erected for the Society. The work of the Society was stopped upon the occupation of Latvia by the Soviet Union in 1940.

474 The only economic associations were the co-operatives, which were organized for the sale of fish and procurement of fishing gear.

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527 white bread and dance. On New Year's Eve at
789 midnight they go to the well to drink liquor; the water in the well is then believed to change to liquor. Afterwards they go to listen to how the horses talk in the stable.

181 The entire life of the Livonians is imbued with superstitions. Various phenomena are believed to forecast rains and storms, sun and drought, and in the same way the future is forecast from dreams and palmistry. The Livonians see all kinds of signs of luck or misfortune and arrange their life accordingly. (For details of their superstitions, see chapter 1k.)

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[See cat. 116, pp. 42-49 - Analyst]

4: Indiana U. S-4, 5 1955 RG4 Estonia RG4
Livonians

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4: Indiana U. S-4, 5 1955 RG4 Estonia RG4 Livonians

214 poems in Livonian. The Akateeminen Heimoklubi (Academic Club for the Kindred People) has published in Helsinki since 1931 a small mimeographed periodical entitled Liivli in Livonian under the editorship of K. Stahler and, later, K. Stalte.

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4: Indiana U. S-4.5 1955 RG4 Estonia RG4 Livonians

Annex "A," Subparagraph 1j,
Sociological Background

EDUCATION

[212] 871 The Livonians are all literate, thanks to the schools. In the twenties there was one elementary school in Kuolka, Ire and in Piza. Before the first World War the number of schools was even greater; there was one school in Piza and two schools in both Kuolka and Ire. These schools were Latvian and served the cause of Latvianization. Livonian was taught only two hours a week as an elective.

The Livonian children who wished to continue their education attended the high school in Dondangen or went even farther away to Talsen or Windau. Before the first World War there was a naval school in Ire. Several of these educated seamen of various ranks [177] have been ardent patriots. Other educated Livonians, however, who have gotten jobs in Latvian towns as postal clerks, or in other positions have usually been completely Latvianized.

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4: Indiana U. S-4, 5 1955 RG4 Estonia RG4 Livonians

778 Kurland. During war times the people used to pray under it and throw its leaves into the water. If the leaves floated against the current, this meant that their prayer was heard by God.

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113 1945a. Liivi usundi kultuurlooline taust. [The Cultural Historical Background of the Livonian Religious Beliefs.] Virittäjä, pp. 248-259. Helsinki.

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/86 the publication of Livonian books, thanks to the help of the Estonian and Finnish nations (see Subparagraph li).[1]

[1] [cf. pp 37-38, category IIC - Analyst]

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4: Indiana U. S-4, 5 1955 RG4 Estonia RG4
Livonians

226 season, which lasts until late fall. This is one of the most important fish for the Livonians. After St. John's Day vimba bream is caught also. In August starts the season of anchovies and, a little later, of sea-bleaks.

In the fall, about the time of the potato harvest, there is a second season for codfish.

The fish are sold in the towns along the seashore, mainly in Riga and Windau. In czarist times, the fishermen themselves shipped their fish abroad also.

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[For comparisons of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic of August 25, 1940 as amended to November 1947 with other constitutions of the Soviet Union, see 70: American Russian Institute, R1 Soviet Union, category 116.]